

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. III.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882.

No. 9.

LOCAL.

RAFTS are still coming down.

WORK has been commenced in the brick yard.

BRICKWORK has been commenced on the Jasper House.

J. LENNIS of Long Lake has wheat and barley headed out.

THE ferry scow for the eastern end of town is to be started immediately.

J. REID, of Ft. Saskatchewan, has a field of oats out in head and looking well.

THERE is a very good sized lake at the ordinary crossing of the Black Mud Creek.

WARM, showery weather all week, and a good many mosquitoes as a consequence.

TAMARAC posts are being hauled from near Long Lake for A. Macdonald & Co's new hotel.

SOME flatted timber, supposed to belong to J. Walter, took a trip down the river last week.

LUMBER is being hauled for a new Roman Catholic church, to be erected on the H.B.Co. property.

GRAND ball at the Jasper House last night. The only one that has taken place since last winter.

HORSE races without number on the track every evening in the week. Ten cent bets, and lots of fun.

WORK has been commenced on St. Michael's Roman Catholic church on L. Garneau's property, south side.

THE yard of the H.B.Co. fort is being laid with gravel. A part of the south wall has been propped from the outside to keep it from tumbling.

THE police pay five cents a pound for their oats, fifteen cents for their beef and eleven dollars a ton for their hay. They will raise enough potatoes for their own use.

ABOUT twenty tents of Indians camped near the fort now. They are said to be gathering in for a grand dance at which many heathen rites will be practised, which cause great bodily suffering, some consisting in driving wooden pins through the flesh.

IN the court report of last week we omitted to mention that in the case of Smith vs. Larondele, action to recover damages for non-delivery of freight, judgment was given for Smith, \$50 damages. In Wilson vs. Galbraith, the defendant had to pay the costs. In Heimnick vs. Hogarth, judgment was given for \$12.72, the balance of the amount sued for being paid by the price of a sewing machine sold by defendant to plaintiff.

J. WALTER and W. Rowland got back from the Athabasca Landing on Thursday last. The boats had not arrived with the Peace River fur when they left. The Athabasca was very high, being up to the level of the flats. Since the recent heavy rains the road is very bad, nearly all the way. The scows which Walter was building are 35 ft. long by 8 ft. wide on the bottom, and 40 ft. long by 10 ft. 8 inches wide on top. They are strongly timbered, and are rigged so that they can be let down the rapids slowly by ropes. They are not decked. As the lumber was green it was not thought advisable to caulk and pitch them until they were required for use.

Professor Macoun, and G. M. Grant, D.D., have issued a book about the North-West. It is refreshing and strange to hear of a book about the North-West, got out by men who actually have seen what they have written about.

An Ontario farm of 250 acres, belonging to the celebrated John Smith, has been sold for \$17,500. If a quarter of that price were paid for the same amount of land in the North-West, the purchaser would be thought crazy, and yet there are millions of acres in the North-West having incomparably better soil than the Smith farm ever had.

THE SPORTS.

The prospect for sport to-day is good, as the race track is in fair condition, and a great deal of interest is manifested in the events to take place. The form of the track has been changed from a circle to an oval in order to get past a wet spot, and is fenced on both sides for about 100 yards from the outcome. No entries had been made up to yesterday morning, but a great many horses have been practising for the past week, intending to take part. For the mile race it is expected that Jim Campbell, W. S. Robertson, S. Cunningham and Elziard Pagé will enter their horses. For the half mile, A. McNicol, E. McGillivray and J. Sinclair will enter, and for the quarter, A. McNicol, J. Campbell, J. Mowat, and D. M. McDougall.

The prize list amounts to \$210 and the subscription towards the sports to \$220. The total expenditure will likely run a little over this amount. The entrance money in the horse races will be added to the purses, and will make the amounts quite an object. For most of the sports first and second prizes will be given and in some cases a third prize, but for the horse races there will be only one prize. No event will be called unless there are three entries. The principal prizes are \$15 first and \$5 second for the 100 yards foot race, and \$35 each for the mile and half mile horse races, for the quarter mile race \$20 and for the trot, \$15. The sports take place first and commence at 10 a.m. If all goes well there will be an adjournment for dinner before the horse races take place. Boston Boy, Little Angus, and Vallandigham which were barred from all but the mile race will not appear in any.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 29th June, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	65	40
Saturday,	65	44
Sunday,	62	47
Monday,	64	46
Tuesday,	71	40
Wednesday,	77	49
Thursday,	77	49

Barometer rising.

Highest wind during week 7 miles on Wednesday, and lowest 2 miles on Saturday. Rainfall during week, 1.01 inches.

A LARGE STOCK of Heavy Shot, Machine Oil and many other articles now scarce in the city are being sold very cheap for cash by MACKAY & BLAKE in their store on the H.B. Co's town plot.

WHOEVER originated the report that I wrote a letter in the Globe of 22nd April is a liar.

W. J. JARVIS.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, and Goschen (N.W.T.)

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices, and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

THE MCCLARY MANUFACTURING COY

Have pleasure in announcing that they have now opened a Branch House in Winnipeg under a competent manager, where we intend to keep an Immense Stock of Stoves, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Metals, Tinsmith's Stock and Trimmings, endeavoring as we do in Ontario to supply everything required by stove and Tinware Dealers, in quantities from time to time as your requirements indicate and at prices heretofore unapproached in the North-West. Catalogues and price lists mailed to Dealers on application. In the meantime, your orders by mail will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Yours truly,
McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

I HEREBY offer to run S. G. Fogg against any man in the North-West for from \$100 to \$500, distance from 75 up to 250 yards, and will put up a forfeit in any responsible man's hands at any police station in the North-West Territories. Any man wishing to accept of this challenge will apply for address at the BULLETIN office, Edmonton.

North-West drop on this. Battleford paper please copy. This challenge remains open until the 1st of August.

XXXX BACKER.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

MONTREAL.

Clothing in endless variety at all prices and in the latest styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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TINSMITH.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper wares.

Shop in rear of Methodist Church, Main street, Edmonton.

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First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates.

J. GOODRIDGE,
Proprietor.

WM. STIFF,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

Property bought and sold on Commission, Accounts collected, Estates managed for non-residents, Information furnished to Intending Settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall buildings.

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Coal Claims and Timber Limits located and general information afforded on application.

Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West.

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I. ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnick's store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE FLOUR at Frank Oliver's at \$12 a sack.

LOCAL.

ALEX. SAVARD got back from the Athabasca Landing on Monday the 12th.

J. INKSTER has taken a claim on the south side, directly back of W. Bird's place.

MESSRS. Coleman, Gille, Stuart, Henderson and Lang got back from Bow River on Saturday last.

WALTER & IRVINE's carts arrived from the Athabasca Landing on the 13th and started back on the 14th with freight for the Peace River.

A. CAMERON of Sturgeon River, received a letter by last mail which says that C. and J. Bremner, M. and J. Brown, H. Sayer, J. Lambert and R. Mackenzie, were to leave Headingley on the 25th of May for Edmonton with good outfits of farming implements and stock, intending to take up land.

MRS. W. E. TRAILL and children of Slave Lake arrived with Alex. Savard on Monday, 12th inst. Mrs. Traill left Slave Lake on Saturday, June 3rd, only taking 9 days on the trip. The water was so high that the party sailed across the points on the Slave River instead of following the bends.

D. MALONEY of Sturgeon River, having heard it reported that he was dissatisfied with Edmonton and anxious to return to Manitoba on account of the frost and snow all summer here, wishes to say that he is perfectly satisfied with the country, has no intention of leaving it, and would advise all parties looking for land and willing to work to come to Edmonton in preference to any other place in the North West or Manitoba.

THE crew of the Goldfinch, except the engineer and cook, got down the river on Wednesday. The machine is lying at Bernard's slough about twelve miles up the river, where it arrived on Monday last. It was found impossible to get the chain which drove the paddles to stand, and a belt was substituted that could not be kept from slipping. Recourse was had at last to the "nigger," by which means the outfit was hauled up a little at a time. The machine was worked for four hours on Tuesday and did well, although the water was six feet deep, but the heavy current washed a good deal of the dirt out of the buckets before they came out of it. Work will be resumed as soon as the river lowers a little, or perhaps before.

To the Editor Edmonton BULLETIN.

SIR,—In the Winnipeg weekly Times of 14th April last, I see a letter dated Edmonton, 4th March last, signed by "Justice," who, in speaking of the taking up of claims at Edmonton in 1871, says that adjoining the claim taken up by the Rev. George McDougall for mission purposes he took up a claim for school purposes; that, after Mr. McDougall's death his widow sold the place to her son David and that the place is now used as a butcher shop. In the Toronto daily Globe of 22nd April last, another letter appears, signed by "Fair Play," in which he says that David McDougall, brother to Mrs. Hardisty, jumped the school land put aside for school purposes and also a school built on it by the settlers for the use of their children. So far as relates to the so called school property, both writers are very much in ignorance of the facts or they would not have made such statements.

Having had all the moneys, papers, collection lists, &c., connected with the building of the Methodist Mission here passing through my hands allow me to lay the facts before your readers.

On the 16th day of May, 1871, the late Rev. George McDougall, then missionary at Victoria, arrived at Edmonton, took up his quarters in the Hudson Bay Company's fort, and at once commenced building up a mission house on a lot of land he had previously chosen, which lot now adjoins the Hudson Bay Co's reserve on the east. The mission house was finished and Mr. McDougall moved into it on the 16th November of the same year. At this date no claims were staked off near Edmonton although I have seen statements to the contrary in your paper. In June '72 the church was commenced, and finished during 1873.

During the spring of '72, Mr. Hardisty, Mr. McDougall and some of the Hudson Bay Co's servants measured out some claims on the

hill to the east of the mission property. The first adjoining the mission on the east was taken up by Mr. McDougall for his own homestead and preemption, he remarking at the time that it would do for a place for his servant to live in, until he was worn out in the mission service when he would have a home ready to go into. In the summer of '72 Mr. McDougall built a house on his claim, the logs, timber, shingles, &c. were bought and the builders paid out of Mr. McDougall's private funds, not one cent of public or mission money was spent in improving the claim or building the house. The public were never asked for money to build a school in connection with the Methodist church at Edmonton. Members of Mr. McDougall's family taught school in the fort and also in the parsonage and I have yet to learn that the settlers or others ever paid them a cent for their trouble.

At the request of some of the people, Mr. McDougall got a school master, let him have the use of his house for which he never received any rent, the sum of thirty dollars covers all moneys collected towards the school master's salary, this was paid by two parties, the Wesleyan Methodist Society paid the balance.

The late Dr. Verey was also hired to teach school, three gentlemen in the vicinity of Edmonton paid part of his salary, the mission paid the balance, it is not on record what amount the other settlers paid, they may have supplied the firewood to keep their children warm, of this I have no note. The Dr. taught in the fort, also in Mr. McDougall's house lent for the purpose, no rent was paid for either place.

Any person living at Edmonton during Mr. McDougall's residence there will know that the church was pretty well used, and had a large attendance. The explanations above given will sufficiently show why the school built by the settlers for the use of their children was so little used.

After Mr. McDougall's death, Mrs. McDougall preferring to live on the Mission where her husband last labored, sold her interest in the premises to her son David, who in turn sold his right to the present owner, who has been guilty of converting the house into a butcher's shop. I have no doubt but should "Justice" and "Fair Play" see fit to put the remarks about the so called school property contained in their letters, over their proper names, the parties interested will see that fair play and justice is given to all parties, should they not do so means will be found to bring the names to light.

I may mention that the people resident about Edmonton when the mission was started contributed very large sums, (for poor men) in addition to labor, towards building up the parsonage and church and fencing the grave yard. The amount collected fell somewhat short of paying all expenses connected with the mission property, the Mission Society paid up the balance.

Yours faithfully,

WM. LESLIE WOOD.

Ft. Edmonton, 14th June, 1882.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

SIR,—A letter written from Edmonton which I have seen lately in the Toronto Daily Globe, wherein L. Garneau is stigmatized as a Red River rebel, is both false and cowardly and I consider the writer no better than an assassin that will stab a man in the back without giving him a chance to defend himself. This reply I think is as much as the coward and sneak is entitled to.

L. GARNEAU.

P.S.—Please Mr. coward next time you write to the Toronto Daily Globe state your name and address that the rustics of Edmonton may know what kind of a snake in the grass you are.

L.G.

The Merchant and Manufacturer, Toronto, is a new paper, of which the first number was received by last mail, devoted to the interests of the wholesale trade and home industries. It is well printed, in 16 page pamphlet form, and of course, supports the National Policy. Hope it will see the evil of its ways before long.

X ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnick's store, Main St..

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Are offering for Cash and Trade

BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK

—at—

REASONABLE RATES.

Previous to the arrival of a large consignment

—of—

NEW AND FRESH GOODS

selected particularly

For the Edmonton and North-West Trade

AND

BOUGHT IN A CASH MARKET.

The law firm requests a call from all intending purchasers.

A. MACDONALD,

W. S. ROBERTSON,

JOHN CAMERON.

LOCAL.

STRAWBERRIES are in season.

GRASS is long enough to cut for hay in many places.

THE raspberry, gooseberry and cranberry crop is excellent this season.

R. McKERNAN, on the south side, has rye which is beginning to head out.

THE stem of a raspberry bush, of this season's growth, measured last week, was 40 inches in length.

A LETTER was received at Ft. Saskatchewan by last mail, stating that 400 tickets had been sold at Winnipeg for passage by the first boat to Edmonton.

THE trustees of the public school have sent to Battleford for school maps, understanding that there are some there at the disposal of the local government.

THE telegraph line is still down and it is expected that it will remain so until it is put in working order by the new lessees or owners, which we hope will be some time within the present century.

J. REID has the contract of supplying the Mounted Police at Ft. Saskatchewan with beef, oats and bran, and P. Brunette that of supplying the hay and straw. The potato contract was not let.

BRIDGES on the four or five little creeks between Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan are badly needed. One hundred dollars would do the whole thing, but what is everybody's business nobody attends to.

At a meeting of the churchwardens of All Saint's church, held this week, it was found that a balance of \$100 remained to be paid, after which the church would be free from debt. The total cost was about \$2,500.

COLEMAN bored a well for T. Houston, near his blacksmith shop on the H.B.Co. reserve, this week. The augur went down seventy-five feet, with no sign of water, although layers of both sand and gravel were passed through.

REV. J. A. McLACHLAN arrived from Victoria and J. A. Youmans from Whitefish Lake on Saturday. Mr. McLachlan held morning and evening service in the Methodist church on Sunday. Both gentlemen, with their wives, left for Bow River on Tuesday, to attend the Methodist district meeting.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Edmonton Presbyterian church held on Wednesday evening last, to consider the question of the site for the proposed new church. The offers of the H.B.Co. and A. Macdonald & Co. of the necessary lots were considered and it was decided to accept that of the H.B.Co. It was also decided to proceed with the building at once. The lots offered were 83 and 84 for a parsonage and 85 and 86 for the church, all in range 2.

PAUL TYANT arrived from Bow River on Friday last. The Red Deer was still fordable when he passed. Everything was quiet at Bow River when he left. He had heard nothing of the rumor that four policemen had been killed at Cypress, but had heard that the police had sworn in all the half-breeds in that region as special constables and were attempting to compel the Crees to leave Cypress for their reservations along the Saskatchewan. He left for home on Thursday taking freight for the H.B.Co.

In the fall of 1877 Donald McLeod took a contract from the police department of freighting a large quantity of supplies from Calgary to Ft. Saskatchewan. Word was to be sent from Calgary as soon as the supplies arrived there from the south. As soon as McLeod received the notice he started out a train of about fifty carts for the freight, but on the way out met a part of it coming in, the contract having been let in the meantime to another party. Of course McLeod had the trip for nothing as far as the police department was concerned, and is now suing for damages.

A LETTER from C. Mair of Prince Albert, published in the report of the Department of the Interior says that Edmonton has, in times gone by, been visited by the grasshoppers or locusts of the plains. We have great pleasure in announcing on good authority that this statement is a lie, and that they have never been nearer than within fifty miles

of Edmonton. Perfect freedom from grasshoppers is our best hold, in which we discount all other parts of Manitoba or the North West except Prince Albert. The reason is that a large district of wooded country lies between Edmonton and the southern plains, where the hoppers breed.

WORK has been commenced on J. Norris's new store on lots 7 and 8, range 10, on the H. B.Co. town plot, near the brow of the hill a little east of the Big Lake road. The building will be of dressed lumber, balloon frame, 24x36, two stories high. The first flat will be ten feet high, clear, and the second 7 1/2 feet. There will be a cellar underneath 16x28, six feet deep. The building will have a store front and is to be completed, except the windows, by the first of August. The glass will be brought up by Messrs. Norris & Carey on their return from Winnipeg where they are now purchasing their goods.

THE ferry scow began running again on Tuesday evening. To get the cable across one end of a long piece of telegraph wire was fastened to the loose end of the cable, the other end of the wire was then taken across the river, passed through a fixed pulley and brought back again to the south side, a yoke of oxen was then hitched on and the cable was stretched across with comparatively little difficulty. The wire broke several times near the pulley but the weight of the cable prevented it from being swept away by the current, which is very strong, while the wire was being fixed. There was no driftwood running at the time or the operation would have been more difficult.

ST. ALBERT.

To the Editor of the Edmonton BULLETIN.

SIR,—This is a day dear to the heart of every French Canadian, no matter how far he may have wandered from the scenes of his childhood. It is the old time-honored feast of St. Jean Baptiste. Although few in number, yet wishing to follow the traditions of our fathers, we have endeavored to celebrate this feast for the first time in this country, with all due honor, and so, according to arrangements previously made by Rev'd Father Leduc, we had grand high mass in the cathedral of St. Albert, Rev. Father Scollen, celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father Rémas and Rev. Father Ventighome as deacon and sub-deacon. Rev. Father Leduc gave an eloquent address on the occasion, giving a glowing sketch of the great forerunner of the new dispensation, and dwelling strongly on the duties of all true Canadians to their God and their country. All the male population wore badges pinned to their breasts, representing a beaver at work, the symbol of industry, with the motto "Union is strength." But few people were absent, and it is to be hoped that henceforth, as this national holiday annually returns, every French Canadian will contribute by his presence to enhance its fitting celebration. Will you, Mr. Editor, be so kind as to give this little sketch a place in your columns, so that the echo may reach our brethren in other parts of the Dominion, and they may know, that although somewhat isolated as we are in this country, which by its magnitude and boundless resources promises fair to become an important component of a great nation, yet we hold fast to the old traditions, and whilst an immense distance separates us from our friends, in unison with them we say, "Vive la Canadienne!"

Yours truly,

FRENCH CANADIAN.

St. Albert, June 24, 1882.

Work on the English channel tunnel has been stopped by the English government for the present.

There is a sound of war in the camp of the T.C. Society. The Society has received a grant of 21 townships or 483,840 acres of land. The directors have sold to the subscribers 2,000,000 acres and are now demanding a second part payment of the purchase money. The subscribers want to know where the land is before they pay the money. The temperance part of the scheme has dropped clear out of sight and the swindle stands out with startling prominence.

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Season advertisements \$1.00 per line.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 1, 1882.

OUR PROVINCE.

The "vast, fertile valley that is bounded by the sullen sterile ridges of the Laurentides on the east and by the glorious, glittering snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains on the west" as the Globe's buckboarder puts it, has now been divided into five provinces or provincial districts, each with a much larger agricultural area than the largest of the older provinces can boast of. The manner of the division must be satisfactory to every one. All of the five are of nearly equal size. None of them are so large as to be unwieldy nor so small as to make the expenses of government burdensome, when the need of a local government arises. The advantages of the country have been divided between them as evenly as might be and the sections whose interests are identical are, as far as possible, embraced in the one district.

The only thing that could reasonably be found fault with is that the western boundary of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan is a little too far west. There is a strip of country which crosses the Saskatchewan about half way between the 110th and 111th meridians and extends directly south from there to the boundary line, on which it would have been much better to have made the division than where it has been made. About where this line would be is the beginning of the last prairie steppe towards the west, and it is no more than fair that the whole of that region should be included in the province which contains the greater part of it. The Moose mountains on the north side of the Saskatchewan, the Vermillion hills between the Saskatchewan and Battle rivers and the Nose hill between the Battle and Red Deer, divide the central and western prairie regions and on a line through these hills the division of the provinces should be made. The line would then be about 40 miles farther east than it is now, and would give the western province somewhat the largest area, but would be a more natural division of the country, especially of that between the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, which is the most valuable of the whole for agricultural purposes. Besides if the capitals of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan are to be Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle, the western parts of those provinces as at present defined, would be farther from their own capitals than they would from any point that is likely to be the capital of their western neighbor.

The names of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Athabasca sound well and are very appropriate, but the same can hardly be said for the remaining district. Alberta may be a very nice name for a baby girl, although that is a matter of opinion, but there can scarcely be two opinions as to its being inappropriate as the name of a great province of a great country. It is not usual to name places after persons unless those persons are exceedingly great or are in some way connected with the place named after them. To name this province after any man who has yet appeared in Canada is too much

honor for the amount of good any one of them has done his country. Surely in a region having such grand and varied features as this, some natural characteristic could be found that could give an appropriate and pleasant sounding name to the whole. Of course it is much easier to find fault than to suggest improvement but it would be much better to perpetuate the name of the animal which once overran the province and which will soon be extinct, by calling his favorite feeding grounds after him, than to give the country a name which reminds only of some paltry individual, or means nothing at all. Many names could be found some appropriate but none less so than Alberta.

THAT LAND ACT.

For reasons best known to themselves the government have withdrawn the bill consolidating and amending the former Dominion Lands Acts, and squatters' rights are still in the same precarious position as heretofore. The reason generally assigned is that owing to the press of other business it was advisable to leave this bill over until the next session. That is, it was more necessary to pass buncombe resolutions, praying for the freedom of Ireland, or to fight about the division of Ontario constituencies than to put the land question in the larger portion of the Dominion on a proper basis and to give the most deserving class of people in the Dominion their just dues. It is an edifying spectacle to see the members of the Canadian House of Commons spending hours in prating about what is no business of theirs or of the country's, denouncing with fervid eloquence landlordism, and land sharking in a country thousands of miles away, while at home, under their very noses, and in fact by their very selves, a system of landlordism is being inaugurated that will, when that system bears its legitimate fruit, cover the size of a hundred Irelands with poverty and crime—provided it is allowed to bear fruit.

Amendments to the lands acts have been made and orders in council passed, each one bearing harder and harder on the independent settler or squatter, until it was supposed that it was the ultimate intention to snuff him out altogether. This new act was to define what little rights he was to have and to secure him in them, but this had to be deferred for another year that the affairs of Ireland, France and the Sandwich Islands might be attended to—perhaps, and perhaps not.

Perhaps it was feared that the large immigration coming in this year would spread itself broadcast over the country under such favorable regulations, each settler forming a point of attraction around which others would gather, the best lands and locations all over would be taken by those actual settlers, and railroad companies, colonization societies and land sharks generally would have to take a second place in the race for land.

But no matter what the cause was, whether it was press of business or motives of self-interest, whether it was the fault of the government or of the opposition, whether it was because the speculative companies had influence and the squatters had not, or whether there was simply an utter ignorance and indifference on the matter, the fact that anything was allowed to take the precedence of an act for which there was the greatest necessity and which might make or mar the future of the country—provided it was allowed to stand a reasonable length of time—is a disgrace to the Parliament of Canada.

Whether it will ever be brought up again or not cannot be told but it is to be hoped that

at the elections, which it is likely are now going on, men will be returned to Parliament who will have some idea of the vastness and value of this great lone land, and who will endeavor to use it, not for the benefit of foreign or native speculators, but for that of their toiling fellow-countrymen, whether of the North-West or of the South-East, whose birthright it is.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,

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EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

In the billiard room a refreshing drink of cool Temperance Colonization Beer can always be had.

Good stabling attached.

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